{a} obtaining fresh biological tissue;

{b} macerating the biological tissue in water to form a suspension containing the extracts of the biological tissue;

{c}removing from the suspension suspended particles greater than one micron to obtain a clear concentrated extract;

{d} diluting the concentrated extract with deionized water in a ratio ranging from the original to 1 to 10 dilution;

{e} adjusting the temperature to 25 degrees Celsius;

{f} adjusting the pH of the diluted extract to between 5.5 to 7.5 pH; and

{g} measuring the open circuit potential to ensure that that potential lies within the range of +0.1 to +0.2 volt, and

{h} measuring the total organic carbon content to ensure that the content is at least 18,000 parts per million in solution.

9. A method of making a sub micronic particle stabilizing solution as claimed in claim 8, in which the biological tissue is macerated by at least one method from a group of macerating methods which consists of methods, grinding, blending, milling, microwave treatment, ultrasonication, sonication, pounding, pressure extrusion, freezing-thawing, irradiation, heat treatment, osmolysis, enzymatic lysis, chemical lysis, vacuum lysis, and differential pressure lysis.

10. A method of making a sub micronic particle stabilizing solution in which the removal of suspended particles is achieved by filtering the suspension through a sub micronic filter element.

11. A method of stabilizing sub micronic particles which comprises the steps of

(a) dispersing sub micronic particles in deionized water to form a disperson in which the concentration of the particles is in the range of 150 to 60000 ppm;

(b) adding the dispersion to the stabilizing solution of claim 1 to obtain a resultant in which the concentration of the particles ranges from 5 to 300 ppm;

(c) mixing the resultant for a period of 30 minutes to three hours to obtain a suspension of stabilized solid sub micronic particles.

12. A method of stabilizing sub micronic metal particles, during their synthesis, which comprises the steps of

dispersing salt of the metal in deionized water to form a solution;

adding the formed solution to the stabilizing solution in accordance with claim 1, to obtain a resultant in which the concentration of the metal is in the range from 5 to 300 ppm and the effective dilution of the stabilizing solution is in the range of 1:1 to 1:10;

adding a reducing agent to the resultant; and

mixing the resultant for a period of 30 minutes to three hours to obtain a suspension of stabilized solid submicronic particles.

13. A method as claimed in claim 11, where the sub micronic particles are particles selected from a group of particles selected from transition metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, rare earth metals, metalloids, a combination of metals, metallic compounds.

14. A method as claimed in claim 11, where the sub micronic particles are nano particles and the stabilizing solution is added during the synthesis of the nano particles by a process from a group of process which includes a chemical process, a physical process and a biological process.

15. A method as claimed in claim 11, where the sub micronic particles are silver ions and the step includes dispersing a silver salt in deionized water having conductivity of less than 3 micro siemens.

16. A method as claimed in claim 11, where the sub micronic particles are gold ions and the step includes dispersing a gold salt in deionized water.

17. A method as claimed in claim 11, in which, the aqueous extract is treated with a non polar solvent, typically n-cyclohexane.

18. A method as claimed in claim 12, in which, the reducing agent is at least one reducing agent selected from a group containing the stabilizing solution, citric acid, borohydride, sodium sulfide sodium acetate.

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